

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

## OPENING

MONDAY, Nov. 25,

THE

Wakefield Rattan Co.

WILL OPEN THEIR

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

AT

231 State-st, Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.

**\$1.00**  
FOR

SCARLET  
KNIT  
UNDERWEAR.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Young Marquis High  
on a Throne of Royal  
State.

Official Red-Sash and Tin-  
Sword Landing from  
the Saratian.

Tremendous and Reiterated Bangs  
by Her Majesty's Heavy  
Artillery.

Procession to the Place Ap-  
pointed for the Cer-  
emonies.

Oath of the Viceroy to Sustain  
Queen Victoria and Her  
Line.

Additional Affirmations Adminis-  
tered by the Magistrate of  
the Occasion.

Address of Welcome by the Mayor and  
Corporation of Halifax.

Reply of the Governor-General Expressing  
His Unbounded Gratification.

This is a Great Reduction  
in these goods.  
Other dealers charge  
you \$1.25, \$1.50, and  
even \$1.75 for these  
very same goods. Our  
stock must be

**CLOSED OUT**  
Prior to Removal.

**Suits,**  
**Overcoats,**  
**AND**  
**Ulsters,**  
FOR MEN AND BOYS,  
**CLOSING-OUT PRICES**

Until about April 1, at the Old No.  
184 & 186 State-st.

**FRESH MEATS.**  
AND  
Down Town Packers,  
PIERCE & WHITMORE

227 to 235 South Desplaines-st.

**CELEBRATED**  
**PORK SAUSAGES,**

The cleanliness and richness of seasoning of which make  
them the best in the world. They are made from our  
"SNOW-FLAKE" BRAND LARD, made from  
the best hams, and other fine papers to submit sealed pro-  
posals for furnishing blank-note paper (made from pure  
cotton) for the use of the Royal Government, or for  
any other Government, or for any other purpose, to be  
accompanied by samples, and must state price  
per thousand, and the time when the same will be  
delivered.

Manufacturers are also to submit to sub-  
ject to the Royal Government, or for any other  
Government, or for any other purpose, to be  
delivered.

The Duke of Edinburgh are also reported,  
but a very candid reporter who undertook to  
follow the lead which he supposed some of his  
friends had taken in this matter, tells a story  
which is very probable, and it is extremely probable that  
this man was a good deal nearer interviewing  
her Royal Highness than those who professed to  
have had better success. The day opened fine,  
the air being particularly laden with the aromatic  
scent of spruce fir. The loyalty and fidelity to  
the Royal family, which were so significantly dis-  
played here towards the Prince of Wales in  
1860, have not decreased. They have, in fact,  
received new growth and nourishment under  
the protection of the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE FORTING CARE OF LORD DUFFFERN.  
An excellent and traditional method of the  
Prince of Wales in the decoration more  
striking or the novelty of his reception more  
fervent than at Halifax. The Haligonians have  
a patent for a building and all the time-  
honored accessories of a royal pageant, and,  
thanks to the grandchildren of the Duke of  
Kent, who long has his residence among them,  
their devotion takes the form of a cherished  
tradition. No wonder, then, that on the present  
occasion Halifax gave to her duty of making  
the new Governor's first impressions of the  
country he has come to rule over as favorable  
as possible.

THE TRINITY.

even the desolating influences of winter are  
powerless to rob Halifax of all her topographical  
attractiveness. The old garrison town boasts  
of hills and a cliaffed scarp inferior to that at  
Quebec, and its harbor bears comparison even  
with that of San Francisco or Sydney, in New  
South Wales. At Liverpool the leave-taking  
ceremonies do not appear to have been so gorg-  
eous as to overwhelm what effort the Haligonians  
have made to invest the welcome at this  
other side of the ocean with all the due accom-  
paniment of a state progress.

THE TRINITY.

At a table in front of the throne at the right sat Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Pope, Mr. Baby, and Mr. Tupper. On the left sat the Hon. MacKenzie, Bowen, Masson, Aikens, and O'Connor. Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, took a seat on the right of Sir John A. Macdonald.  
The Admiralty, the Duke of Edinburgh, his Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, being on the left in the full costume as a Captain of the Royal Navy, his breast covered with orders and decorations. The letters-patent and com-  
mission appointing the Marquis Governor-General  
were read, and then Maj. Denton, the Marquis' Secretary, placed in the hands of Lord  
Lorne.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Whilst Judge Ritchie handed him the Bible.  
The Marquis of Lorne then read the following:

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Palace-Car Company, was found in the Bank of Portugal, deposited in his name.

## ARRESTS.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Arrests continue in Barcelona, Saragossa, and elsewhere of persons implicated in Federal intrigues. At Saragossa arms and papers have been found with twenty persons.

THE FOX AND KING.  
ROCK, Nov. 25.—The Minister of the Royal Household has written to the Archbishop of Naples on behalf of King Humbert, acknowledging the American Ambassador's representations of the King's escape, and requesting the Fox's compensation upon the King's escape from assassination, and also sending the Archbishop his exequatur.

THE SPANISH EPICRIPHE.  
MADRID, Nov. 25.—Advices from Mogador to the 25th inst. show there is an average of sixty deaths daily from an epidemic which, however, is not believed to be cholera.

PAMIS, Nov. 25.—Comte de Chambord has written to the King, whose election to the Chamber of Deputies was recently invalidated, offering his services to the King to redress the grievances of abuses, which nobody wishes to restore, but adding, "The protective shelter which permitted France to attain her greatest power must be preserved." From France, he said, God must return to the King.

LEIRIA, Portugal, Nov. 25.—During the gale Saturday, three vessels and eighteen lives were lost at the mouth of the Tagus.

PAIMER, Nov. 25.—Count Schouvaloff has a long interview with Lord Salisbury.

THE SPANISH PRESS LAW.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—The 18-year-old Senator Castellar made an eloquent speech against the press bill, which is denounced as the confiscation of the free press. He was frequently cheered during his speech.

Cambras del Castillo spoke in reply.

WILL RETIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The "Daily News" announces in a semi-column that the London Schouvaloff will soon retire from the London embassy.

STOPPED RUNNING.

OLDHAM, Eng., Nov. 25.—One hundred mills, employing 1,500 persons, have been closed. Some of the oldest firms have not enforced the reduction. It is not thought the strike will last long, as the limited companies working on borrowed capital are not afford to stop.

SAFETY.

GENVA, Nov. 25.—All the cotton mills of Zolotz and Argan are working on short time.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Genuine Case of This Awful Phenomenon at Newcastle, Pa. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PAUL, Nov. 25.—William H. Dobbs, a prominent citizen of Newcastle, died from hydrophobia this morning. His sufferings were intense. He was taken suddenly ill on Saturday, and, although everything was done to save him, all efforts were unavailing. Maj. Dobbs was bitten by his own dog, a Newfoundland, about ten weeks ago. The dog was lying before the door, and, in going in, the Major stopped a moment to caress the animal. It did not take kindly to the petting, however, and finally snapped at Maj. Dobbs' hand. One finger of the Major was bitten. The Major immediately sucked the wound until it ceased bleeding, and as the wound bled in a day or two, he did not fear any serious result. Subsequently the dog showed symptoms of rabies, and was shot. The weeks passed by, and the incident was hardly thought of, especially as the Major had taken elocampane and milk, considering that he was out of danger. On Saturday morning he was again compelled to bite his own dog, and again the dog bared its fangs. No changes were made which affected the result, however.

THE DRAWING.

The total vote on the drainage amendment is \$1,500. The Secretary of State has not yet ascertained what was the highest vote cast at the late election, which is necessary to arm the bill. The election returns were duly received, and the returns sheets were duly certified by the Board of State and Governor. No changes were made which affected the result.

WILLIAM H. DOBBS.

THE CANVAS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PAUL, Nov. 25.—The State Board of Canvassers to day opened and counted the returns on Congressmen from the First and Second Districts, which are: Daniel, Republican, 5,708; and Gen. Palmer, the State Register, Democrat, 5,700.

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PAUL, Nov. 25.—For some unexplained reason, the official return from Jefferson County have not been received in the office of the Secretary of State. The official returns of every other county in the State have been received. The Secretary of State has sent two letters to the county authorities for the official vote. It is not known how to vote, to be sure, and the returns of the Congressmen, neither is it known what to do with the Senate. It would probably be with the approval of the members from this Congressional District, to vote for a man like Thurman, "What's the matter?"

"Matter enough, sir," said the Judge, "but you have been grossly misinformed."

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## The Tribune.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Advertiser's order, 30 cents per week.

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Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evansville, and Hyde Park left in the counting room will receive prompt attention.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 20 Tribune Building. P. T. MORRIS, Manager.

PARIS, FRANCE—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MARIE, Agent.

LONDON—The American Exchange, 449 Strand. R. E. F. GRIFFITH, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

## AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Rose-dale."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union Square Company. "A Celebrated Case."

Hessey's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Eliza Weatherly's Frolicues. "Bobo."

Academy of Music.

Hailed street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety, novelty, and specialty performances.

Hann's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "The Streets of New York."

Metropolitan Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety entertainment.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99.

A. P. FOSSTON, Republican Representative-elect from the Fifteenth Congressional District of Illinois, will receive the certificate of the State Board of Canvassers, the omission of the final "e" from his name on 595 ballots not being regarded as any evidence that he was not the man voted for. There is not a decent Democrat in the State who will dispute the justice and propriety of this decision.

According to German prediction, one result of the war with Afghanistan will be the necessity of keeping a large army on the Afghan frontier, thus preventing England, in the event of any future European complication, from threatening the employment of Indian troops in the West. It is also predicted that the same reasoning will apply to the attempted maintenance by Great Britain of Turkish rule in Eastern Roumania, and that the latter territory will eventually slip from the feeble grasp of the Government at Constantinople.

WATSON TATE, the Indianapolis murderer who killed WILLIAM LOVE in the corridor of the Court in which Love had but a few minutes previously given testimony damaging to Tate's interests in a lawsuit then, progressing, was yesterday fined \$10,000 by Judge Burns for contempt of court, probably the heaviest penalty ever inflicted for simple contempt. It was held that the defendant and his victim were within the jurisdiction of the Court at the time of the shooting, and that the offense was therefore punishable as contempt. Tate has still to stand his trial in the Criminal Court on the charge of murder, so that the case involves the possibility of a combination of fine, imprisonment, and death.

There is no lack of confidence among the Treasury officials of the ability of the Government to proceed with repossessions on and after Jan. 1 without the slightest interruption or difficulty. With \$346,600,000 of greenbacks nominally outstanding, of which about \$100,000,000 are now in control of the Government, and not liable to be presented for redemption, besides \$20,000,000 lost or destroyed, the available coin supply of \$140,000,000 will cover the entire liabilities with the exception of \$86,000,000. This shortage of coin is not likely to ever be felt, since the \$86,000,000 of greenbacks unprovided for would remain in the hands of the people and unprovided for redemption if only \$2 of legal-tender paper currency were retained by each inhabitant of the United States.

The Dominion of Canada is now fully equipped with a Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne having yesterday taken the oath of office, and formally assumed the reins of Government. The reception accorded to the son-in-law of the Queen and the ruler of her chief colony at Halifax yesterday was cordial and enthusiastic, while the welcome of the Princess Louise was marked by an evident appreciation of the honor and distinction conferred by the advent of a son of royalty. The dispatches contain an elaborate description of the reception ceremonies, which were conducted without any intermission of the stiff and stupid programme which is inseparable from such occasions. Montreal, as the metropolis of the Dominion, will next take a hand in the welcoming business, and of course will outdo in brilliancy and gorgoness the Halifax demonstration.

Not long ago BEN HILL and Gov. COULOURT, of Georgia, quarreled. Then the Senator made up his mind to ruin the Governor, and so published a statement that Gov. Coulourt had withheld his signature from certain railroad bonds, at the same time allowing a certain clerk to hawk around promises to secure the needed Gubernatorial signature for a sum of money; further, that, upon the payment of this price, the bonds were immediately signed. It was expected that the two leaders would at once engage in a struggle which would leave one, and perhaps both of them, without a reputation. But it would seem that a reputation is worth something, even in the South. Therefore, the friends of each party skinned around, showed each other the points they had on each other, and concluded that it would not do to make a smudge. But Coulourt was, owing to Hill's quick temper, already in the hole, and he must be pulled out; he was a complete fresco of snuff; he must be calcined whiter than snow. To this work the leaders have for the last few weeks lent their most industrious efforts. A secret committee of fullers have now gotten up a Gubernatorial epiphany which they think the people will stand. The new got

introduced into the well-known ring of investigation is exhibited this morning. It is announced that there will be two reports. A majority of the Committee will find nobody guilty, while a minority will, with sturdy and unwavering impartiality, censure some of the practices which have grown up among the clerks of the departments.

## BISMARCK AND HIS BOSWELL.

We print elsewhere some extracts from a book which has recently appeared in Berlin, and which is already causing considerable excitement in Europe. The book bears the title "Prince Bismarck and His People During the War with France," and is written by Dr. MORITZ BUSCH, a well-known political writer, who was in the Foreign Office during the French war, and accompanied BISMARCK to the field as his private secretary. His intimate and confidential relations with the Prince, and his habit of recording upon his tablets everything important and unimportant that he uttered, have enabled him to give the world glimpses of BISMARCK not only in his guarded relations with diplomats and statesmen, but also in his freer moments; when not under restraint he unburdened himself to his friends in his plain, blunt manner, and expressed his opinions without reference to effect. Dr. BUSCH, in fact, is a second BOSWELL, and his book, like BOSWELL's, is another instance of the injustice of the old saying that a man is never a hero to his own valour. BISMARCK was as much a hero to BUSCH as BOSWELL was to JOHNSON, and his admiration was carried to such an extent and so blinded his judgment that he has printed not only anecdotes and sayings that bring out the heroic side of BISMARCK's character and his earnest observations and trenchant criticisms, but many that show a very brutal and side.

THE OIL MONOPOLY.

Some days ago THE TRIBUNE recapitulated the history of the "Standard Oil Company," and gave an account of its unsuccessful effort to acquire a monopoly of the oil trade in the United States. The oil-producers of Pennsylvania now allege that such monopoly has been actually acquired by this Company, They declare that the Standard is the "absolute master of the production and its value" of oil to be sold, and the compensation thereof, and dictates prices throughout the world of one of the first three exports of the United States." The oil-producers demanded an investigation by Congress a year or more ago, and a committee was appointed; but the railroad men generally paid no attention to Speaker RANDALL's summons, the matter was not pushed, and there was practically no investigation at all. That the oil-producers are in earnest now is evident from their declared intention of abandoning and destroying their wells unless they can find relief from the Courts. One of them now describes himself as well as his fellow-producers as going in crowds "to wait his turn for leave to sell oil at a dictated price to a single agent of a single purchaser." Three suits have been instituted to break the power of this great monopoly. One has been brought by the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, under the directions of Gov. HANCOCK, to enjoin the Pennsylvania roads from granting any rebate to any shipper, it is alleged that it is only through a system of rebates that the monopoly could be gained and sustained. The producers themselves have begun an action against the "United Pipe Line," controlled by the Standard Company, looking to the forfeiture of its charter. Finally, the refiners not under the direction of the Standard Company have sued the Pennsylvania Company for a sum equal to the gross amount of rebate which the Standard has received, and this is alleged to be at the rate of 60 cents a barrel, not merely on the oil shipped by that Company, but on oil shipped by everybody else.

The New York Sun has followed up its investigations into the operations of the Standard Oil Company, and states that the Company paid \$10,000,000 profit during a period of four months. This was at a time when the consumption of oil was, for some reason or other, largely in excess of the production, and the Standard Company, having the whole trade in its own hands, enjoyed a large profit. This was an exceptional period, it is true; but, nevertheless, the oil trade amounts to a hundred millions a year, and, if the Standard Company controls and dictates to all the people engaged in producing, refining, transporting, and exporting oil, then the monopoly exceeds any known. According to all accounts, the Standard Company acquired its first advantages in a legitimate and commendable way. It employed the best talent to devise the means for the cheapest and most productive refining of the crude oil, and then introduced great economy in the collateral branches of the business. Cooper establishments were built, so that the Company could make its own barrels and save the profit. Lumber districts were purchased, so that the lumber merchants could not dictate terms. The hoop-iron was manufactured, and what was waste in other establishments was used here for the manufacture of the blue paint which distinguishes this Company's barrels. Not a speck of the crude oil was lost, for the very last residuum, after getting out various kinds of oil, was used in making a chewing-gum, which finds patronage among the school-children throughout the length and breadth of the land. All this was proper, and had Mr. ROCKEFELLER—the preceding genius of the Company—been content with this his profits would have been enormous, and he would have escaped public condemnation.

But the Standard Oil Company used its scientific and economic resources as means for securing unfair advantages. The first step was to crush out all competing refineries. Some were bought up at low prices when they discovered further resistance was useless, and some were closed out altogether. There were fifty refineries in the oil regions alone before 1874, and all of them are now in ruins. The same policy extended to New York, Erie, Baltimore, and other cities where oil-refining had been carried on, until the Standard Oil Company at Cleveland, 150 miles west of the oil regions, and hence 300 miles further from the point of export than the Eastern refineries, was able to control the trade. One of the agencies used by the Standard to attain this end was a monopoly of the transportation by the pipe-lines, which were consolidated in the face of a Pennsylvania law purporting to assure free pipe to the oil regions. But the oil-producers contend that, in spite of all the power acquired by these means, it would not have been possible for the Standard Company to fasten its grip upon the entire oil product if it had not been enjoying rebates on all the oil shipped. This rebate is stated to be 60 cents on every barrel of oil, whether shipped by the Standard Company or anybody else. It is supposed that, if such an arrangement exists between the Standard and the railroad companies, it is of a secret nature, and so hedged about that it will be difficult of exposure.

But the suits instituted will subject all parties interested to most thorough examination on oath; if this does not bring out the terms of the secret and unjust discrimination in favor of the Standard Company, it is freely predicted that there will be serious trouble in the oil regions, which will exceed in violence any that have occurred in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, or on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

## THE CLOSING MEETINGS OF THE OUTGOING COUNTY BOARD.

The closing meetings of the outgoing County Board are chiefly devoted to the attempt to discover some way in which the HARRIS "ring" job can be worked through the Ring majority is relegated to private life by the expiration of the official terms of four of its members. Besides this nothing was done at yesterday's meeting of the Board, excepting the adoption of resolutions certifying the Board's confidence in the integrity of Commissioner BURMAN and his innocence of the charges forming the basis of the indictment returned by the Grand Jury of the United States Court. In spite of an opinion obligingly furnished by the County Attorney, affirming the power of the Board to take money wherever it can be found for the consummation of "extra" steals, the HARRIS job was once more defeated through the firmness of Chairman SENNE in refusing to entertain a motion to instruct the County Clerk to draw the order in the absence of a certificate from the architect as to the justness of the claim. There was some talk of impeaching the county officers who refuse to lend a hand in carrying out the scheme of plunder, but it is evident that the Ring had neither the audacity nor the time to enter upon the impeachment business, and that the partners in the \$20,000 grab will never get their dividends.

THE DISPARATES.

Mr. MULLETT was once Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The late United States Grand Jury in this city has formally apologized to the public for not indicting this same Mr. MULLETT. They say in a note to the Court and the people that the reason they did not indict MULLETT is that he was exempt by the statute of limitations. A man of any sensitiveness would regard this statement as most humiliating than if a true bill had been found against him. Not so MULLETT. He improves the opportunity, as he does most opportunities, to talk, and thereby extends the notoriety of his unenviable immunity. He seems to have fallen out with MULLETT, with whom he and RANKIN were formerly on such good terms, and now intimates that the "Ring" which is the term he uses to designate the officials who succeeded him, did a great many unlawful things with the purpose of making MULLETT "safe up." He also claims that he saved the Custom-House as it stands from demolition, at least twenty years ago, by his efforts to get a bill introduced in Congress to that effect.

It is a notable feature of this book that some of the victims who pass under BISMARCK's review are still living, and are not likely to be read with interest, for waiving his name of the old saying that a man is never a hero to his own valour. BISMARCK was as much a hero to BUSCH as BOSWELL was to JOHNSON, and his admiration was carried to such an extent and so blinded his judgment that he has printed not only anecdotes and sayings that bring out the heroic side of BISMARCK's character and his earnest observations and trenchant criticisms, but many that show a very brutal and side.

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## A CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY.

Our readers will remember the discussions of a few years ago upon the question how to furnish the country with a currency always equal to the wants of trade, and the same time to make it redeemable, in case the amount in circulation should become excessive. The issue of an interconvertible bond was urged by the Greenback party; that is, that a bond bearing 3.65 per cent interest should be issued by the Treasury for any person depositing greenbacks; and that upon the presentation of the bond the Treasury should redeem it by a return of an equal amount of greenbacks. The theory of this scheme was that it would furnish a perfect system by which greenbacks when in excess of public needs would retire in the form of bonds, and when a necessity existed for them, they would be called out again.

At the time of the Civil War, when the Comptroller of the Currency was a man of great repute, he proposed a similar scheme, but it was not adopted. The Greenback party, however, who recommended it, did not like the name of "convertible bond," and substituted "convertible currency." This was a good name, but it did not catch on, and the term "convertible currency" is now used.

While the reader will find much in these extracts that will command BISMARCK to him, he will find much more that shows him as a selfish, mocking, and uncharitable disposition. It is fortunate for him that his biographers are not like BUSCH, but that some of them, like GERLACH, have given us pictures of him in his home-life and in his letters to his family that indicate the possession of kind and tender traits below the austerity and brutality of BISMARCK, the Premier and politician. Some of the letters to his children are not like BUSCH, but that some of them are like GERLACH, have given us pictures of him in his home-life and in his letters to his family that indicate the possession of kind and tender traits below the austerity and brutality of BISMARCK, the Premier and politician.

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Electoral vote is ready for delivery. Shall I come on? Answer by telegraph.

The act of sending this cipher dispatch to BISMARCK implies that he (BISMARCK) knew the nature of the negotiation entered upon by WEED at Columbia, and was acquainted with the character of the obligation by which he had bound himself previous to his departure for Baltimore. The second dispatch informed BISMARCK of a hit at the New York end of the line, and, instead of requesting him to communicate with another agent of the negotiation, as is the first dispatch, urged him to act directly with the Court to secure delay in the rendering of a decision to the powers of the Canvassing Board. The first dispatch implies, as we have already said, knowledge on the part of BISMARCK of the nature of WEED's mission to Columbia and of its progress. But the second dispatch implies much more, namely: the assumption on the part of WEED that BISMARCK would use his influence with the Court to give the Prince a hearing, and to accomplish actually in operation and successfully progressing, and yet they are not happy.

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## WASHINGTON.

ence in the Entire Success  
of the Treasury Resump-  
tion Plan.

Supply Believed to Be Ade-  
quate to Meet All De-  
mands.

rats Plotting to Defeat the  
Enforcement of Southern  
Election Frauds.

B. Thompson, of New York, Ad-  
-and Superintendent of the Rail-  
way Postal Service.

RESUMPTION.

THE PROGRAMME.

PRO. D. C. Nov. 25.—There is no  
trouble for the business community  
in New York to obtain all the silver  
or customs purposes. Arrangements  
to furnish silver dollars to anybody  
who wants free of cost of transpor-  
tation can be obtained at any Sub-Treasury  
depository. Silver certificates  
obtained, and greenbacks will be re-  
quested, so that the Government will  
be in a position to pay throughout the  
country, as far as the coin of the  
Government for resumption  
is not as great as those generally  
used.

There are now nominally only  
one thousand greenbacks in circulation.

To meet this the Gov-  
ernment has in its vaults of coin absolutely  
redeeming all dues to private parties.

There are also under control of  
the Government at its depositories, which  
can be obtained, the sum of \$100,-  
greenbacks. The smallest estimate  
of greenbacks lost and  
be presented is \$30,000,000,  
total \$200,000,000. This leaves  
no room for the Government for resumption  
as the Government is not already  
in a position to pay.

There is no probability that  
the coin on hand will be exhausted  
before the time necessary to the  
\$85,000,000 not now held by the  
Treasury. Suppose that every in  
the United States for his own use  
leaves upon the Treasury for  
paying resumption approaches,  
the Government know most about the  
want of increased confidence in  
the Government to resume.

A. LIL'S SUCCESSOR.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRO. D. C. Nov. 25.—Theodore N.  
Vail, the general superintendent of the  
Railway Mail Service, tendered his  
resignation, and the General  
immediately announced the ap-  
pointment of William B. Thompson, recently  
of the Lake Shore Division of the  
Postal Railway Service. The  
resigned his position to take the place  
of manager of the Bell Telephone  
headquarters in New York City, a  
which he had arranged to accept about

The Company expects to extend its  
throughout every city in the Union,  
and in the course of which will be  
in Postal Railway Service, which  
is now in the organization of the  
service. Vail was born in the railway  
in 1869. Upon leaving his office  
he handed to Vail a complimentary  
letter.

THOMPSON,

superintendent, has had long connec-  
tion with the Postal Railway Service, and  
secured his knowledge of the serv-  
ice's executive ability. He was appointed  
in 1859 to Michigan, soon promoted  
and soon after Superintendent  
of division. It has happened  
in many years that the Lake Shore  
was the tunnel through which  
the main from the East to the West  
passed, and Thompson for this  
had an unusual amount of responsi-  
bility. He is now in the service.

He is now in the Postal Rail-  
way Service, which difficulties surrounded the  
service. It had enemies in every  
part of Thompson's service he  
was in, and he was compelled to  
resign. He is now in the position of  
the retired Sup.

Chief Clerk of the service between  
Washington and Pittsburgh, will become  
superintendent, with headquarters at  
the new Superintendent will  
have, and the contrary, he  
will be directed or indirectly with the  
present investigation at Chicago, or with  
the adjustments there. On the contrary, he  
had no connection with any name, and only  
a Chinese name, has been suggested as  
a witness in the Grand Jury. As so ex-  
-erminating-Archie Potter, he says it is true  
that he has been appointed to the  
management, and of his intention to  
that he has subsequently become satisfied that  
Potter has acted honestly, and he thinks it due  
to say so.

SILVER DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRO. D. C. Nov. 25.—The total  
amount of silver dollars in circulation  
is \$10,000,000. Of this number about  
one-half million are in the United  
States Treasury, some \$4,000,000 in  
the vaults of the Finance, a little over  
\$5,000,000 to general circulation. The total is  
about one million and a half in excess of  
the minimum required by law.

THE IMPORTS.

From the monthly statement of the Chief of  
the Bureau of Statistics, the excess of exports  
over imports, which followed:

Imports Oct. 31, 1878..... \$ 27,741,464

Imports Oct. 31, 1877..... 27,731,155

Imports Oct. 31, 1876..... 25,070,012

Imports Oct. 31, 1875..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1874..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1873..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1872..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1871..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1870..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1869..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1868..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1867..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1866..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1865..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1864..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1863..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1862..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1861..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1860..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1859..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1858..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1857..... 25,000,000

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Imports Oct. 31, 1852..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1851..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1850..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1849..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1848..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1847..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1846..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1845..... 25,000,000

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Imports Oct. 31, 1840..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1839..... 25,000,000

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Imports Oct. 31, 1803..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1802..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1801..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1800..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1899..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1898..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1897..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1896..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1895..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1894..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1893..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1892..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1891..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1890..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1889..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1888..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1887..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1886..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1885..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1884..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1883..... 25,000,000

Imports Oct. 31, 1882..... 25,000,000





## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Charles P. Howell, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. John B. Loring, Boston, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. Moses Hopkins, San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

Judge W. N. Noyes, New Orleans, is registered at the Tremont.

J. W. Collyer, of the Union Square Company, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. John McCreevy, Springfield, Ill., is staying at the Sherman.

Gen. George M. Lovelock, Pittsburgh, is one of the guests of the Tremont.

The Hon. W. H. Calkins, Laporte, Ind., is one of the guests of the Sherman.

Col. Tom Reynolds, a well-known Wisconsin politician, of Madison, is in the city.

Gen. S. Allen, ex-Secretary of State, of Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A. Comly, President of the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, is among the guests of the Faust.

The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, ex-Congressman from the Sixth Wisconsin District, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Col. James H. Howe, of Kenosha, formerly of the Board of the Northwestern Railway Company, is in the city.

The Hon. William H. Ferry, United States Senator from Michigan, and President pro tem. of the Senate, is at the Palmer house.

United States Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, was in the city yesterday, making his headquarters at the Sherman.

Col. T. P. Robb leaves at noon to-day for Colorado Springs, accompanied by Miss Robb. The cause of this sudden departure is the illness of the young lady.

Thanksgiving-Day the inmates of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, 105 Michigan ave., have a general public hope to enjoy an excellent dinner.

The Hon. Henry M. Teller, formerly of this State, and United States Senator from Colorado, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel, with his family, on a short visit.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasseh, offician, No. 88 Madison street, (Tatman Building), was at 8 a. m., 35°; 10 a. m., 37°; 12 m., 37°; 3 p. m., 33°; 8 p. m., 30°.

Sunday evening Edward Keehn, German, 48 years of age, residing with his daughter at No. 41 Banham street, made an attempt to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head. Forster said he was an eccentric, and saved the man's life.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club met in regular session at 224 West Harrison street last evening, but, beyond the appointment of a committee to receive the names of candidates, no movement, no business or a startling character was transacted.

The room of Field, Lester & Co., have rented the new cigar building on State and Washington streets, is denoted by Mr. Forster. When asked if the firm intended to rent it in the future, he replied that he could not say whether they did or not.

Henry Arnold, a stone-mason, employed upon the Eighteenth street viaduct, yesterday afternoon fell off a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. His fall was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. His injuries are quite serious, and his recovery is doubtful.

Mr. C. Harris, formerly Superintendent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and now occupying his residence at the Hotel Tremont, his headquarters at Marshall, Tex., is spending a few days in this city.

The Official Board of Trinity Church met last evening to consider the Anderson case. The attendance was large, and from what could be learned the proceedings were anything else than harmonious.

Three new cases of scrofula fever and one case of diphtheria were reported at the Health Department yesterday.

Persons who have not yet paid their water-tax may be fined by performing that duty before Dec. 1. After that date the usual penalty will be added.

The Health Officers have in the past week served 212 instances of scrofula fever, 125 diphtheria, 12 sheep, 500 pounds meat, 100 pounds fish, and 32 doves.

The Treasurer's receipt yesterday amounted to about \$7,000, and his disbursements to \$30,000. Of the latter amount, \$20,000 went to Tompkins, and \$10,000 to the City Hall, state-custodian, and state-free school on Sangamon, New York, \$1,000, and \$2,000 to the city, and that fifty of them open accounts.

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